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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF

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TAWANA LA TECIA DELCE

Registered Nurse License No. 644512

RUTH ANN TERRY, M.P.H., R.N.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

BUREAU OF REGISTERED NURSING, DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,

Executive Officer,

CALIFORNIA,

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LOS ANGETUS SUPERIOR COURT

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CENTRAL DISTRICT

Plaintiff,

Defendant.

Applicant.

CASE NO.: BA6411256

TPROPOSEDI ORDER

[Penal Code, § 23]

Date:

October 14, 2008 8:30 a.m.

Time: Place:

210 West Temple Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dept.:

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The court having noted the appearance of Deputy Attorney Rene Judkiewicz, on behalf of the Board of Registered Nursing, Department of Consumer Affairs, and having heard and considered the moving papers, oral and written arguments; and having heard and considered any objections on behalf of Defendant Tawana La Tecia Delce: The Court finds that good cause

supports the application of the California Board of Registered Nursing pursuant to Penal Code section 23 and that under the current circumstances it is appropriate to impose reasonable restrictions on defendant in the interest of public health and safety.

THE COURT HEREBY ORDERS THAT:

- 1. Defendant Tawana La Tecia Delce is prohibited from engaging, either directly or indirectly, in any activity for which a registered nurse license is required.
- 2. These conditions shall remain in effect until further order by the court, with notice to the California Board of Registered Nursing.

DATED: OCT 14 2008

Hon. Henry J. Hall

Superior Court of California
For the County of Los Angeles

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DOJ Matter ID: LA2008601291

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Attorney General 1 of the State of California KAREN B. CHAPPELLE 2 Supervising Deputy Attorney General RENE JUDKIEWICZ, State Bar No. 141773 3 Deputy Attorney General 300 So. Spring Street, Suite 1702 4 OCT 1 4 2008 Los Angeles, CA 90013 Telephone: (213) 897-2537 I TO ANGOLES Facsimile: (213) 897-2804 SUPERIOR COURT 6 Attorneys for Complainant 7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 8 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CENTRAL DISTRICT 9 10 CASE NO.: BA6411256 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF 11 CALIFORNIA, APPEARANCE AND 12 RECOMMENDATION BY STATE Plaintiff, LICENSING AGENCY FOR ORDER, 13 TO PROHIBIT DEFENDANT FROM PRACTICE AS REGISTERED 14 v. NURSE PENDING CRIMINAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS; 15 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND **AUTHORITIES** TAWANA LA TECIA DELCE 16 [Penal Code, § 23] 17 Registered Nurse License No. 644512, October 14, 2008 Date: 18 8:30 a.m. Time Defendant. Place: 210 West Temple Street 19 Los Angeles, ĈA 90012 RUTH ANN TERRY, M.P.H., R.N. Dept.: Executive Officer, 20 BOARD OF REGISTERED NURSING, DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, 21 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 22 Applicant. 23 24 TO THE CLERK OF THE ABOVE ENTITLED COURT: 25 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on October 14, 2008, or as soon thereafter as the 26 preliminary hearing may be heard in Department 30 of the above-entitled court, located at 210 27 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012, Applicant Ruth Ann Terry, M.P.H., R.N., in her

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official capacity as the Executive Officer of the Board of Registered Nursing (Board),
Department of Consumer Affairs, State of California, will request an opportunity to appear
before this court, through counsel, California Attorney General, Edmund G. Brown Jr., by
Deputy Attorney General Rene Judkiewicz, under the authority of Penal Code section 23, to
recommend that this court issue an Order prohibiting Defendant Delce from practicing as a
registered nurse, either directly or indirectly, until resolution of these criminal proceedings, or
until resolution of anticipated Board disciplinary action.

Applicant requests this order in the interest of justice, on the ground that the defendant, if allowed to continue to practice as a registered nurse without restriction, poses a danger to the public health and safety. Penal Code section 23 authorizes this court to "take into consideration the protection of the public" when imposing conditions of release and/or probation on a Board-licensed person who has been charged with a crime substantially related to the duties, functions and qualifications of a registered nurse.

This request and appearance is based upon this Notice, Points and Authorities; and the attached Proposed Order; criminal docket; the Board's Disciplinary Guidelines; and such oral and other documentary evidence as may be presented at the hearing on this request.

INTRODUCTION

Defendant TAWANA LA TECIA DELCE (Defendant) is licensed by the Board to practice as a registered nurse in California. She was issued Registered Nurse License No. 644512 on September 8, 2004. The license was in full force and effect at the time of the acts alleged in the criminal complaint, and will expire on March 31, 2010, unless renewed. Unless restricted, the license entitles Defendant to practice as a registered nurse in the State of California and gives her the opportunity to engage in the activities which form the basis of the criminal complaint.

SYNOPSIS

On or about May 30, 2008, a felony complaint was filed in the Los Angeles

^{1.} See License Certification, attached herein as Exhibit "A."

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County Superior Court, charging Defendant with 12 counts of violating Health and Safety Code section 11173, subdivision (a) (obtaining controlled substances by fraud). Subdivision (a) of section 11173 states, "No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain controlled substances, or procure or attempt to procure the administration of or prescription for controlled substances, (1) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge; or (2) by the concealment of a material fact."

This charge apparently arises out of two investigations and the two April 29, 2008 investigative reports conducted by the California Division of Investigation on the Board's behalf.³¹ The investigations were conducted after the Board received a complaint from St. Francis Medical Center and a separate complaint from St. Vincent Medical Center alleging that Defendant diverted drugs while working as a registry nurse at both St. Francis and St. Vincent. Medical records from St. Francis indicated that there was drug diversion during a time period beginning on January 22, 2006 and through March 6, 2006. (Exh. "C.") Medical records from St. Vincent indicated that there was drug diversion during a time period beginning on March 9, 2007 through March 12, 2007. (Exh. "D.") Defendant admitted to diverting and abusing the controlled substance Dilaudid. According to the investigative reports, Defendant also admitted to practicing under the influence of Dilaudid. (Exhs. "C" and "D.")

Although Defendant, on April 10, 2008, entered into a Board drug diversion program, she was terminated from the program as a public safety risk due to gross noncompliance and the fact that she did not enter inpatient treatment mandated as part of her diversion program. 4 The termination occurred on September 8, 2008. (Exh. "E.")

On or about September 23, 2008, an arraignment hearing was held in People v.

^{2.} See certified copy of the criminal court docket in People v. Delce (Super. Ct. Los Angeles County, 2008, No. BA3412360), attached herein as "B."

^{3.} See Investigation Reports attached herein as Exhibit "C" and Exhibit "D." Exhibit "C" pertains to the St. Francis Medical Center investigation, and Exhibit "D" pertains to the St. Vincent Medical Center investigation.

^{4.} See two Board forms dated September 15, 2008, the first entitled "Complaint Transmittal Form - Diversion to Enforcement" and the second with no title but with Complaint No. 2006-28 1165, attached herein as Exhibit "E."

1	Delce (Super. Ct. Los Angeles County, 2008, No. BA341236), and Defendant pleaded not guilty
2	to all counts. Bail was set for \$240,000, and on September 30 the criminal court ordered
3	Defendant conditionally released for transport to Covenant House, with conditions including that
4	Defendant not leave Covenant House except to appear in court. A preliminary hearing was
5	initially set for October 3, continued to October 8 and then to October 14. (Exh. "B.")
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7	POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
8	I.
9	A STATE LICENSING AGENCY MAY VOLUNTARILY APPEAR IN ANY CRIMINAL PROCEEDING REGARDING A LICENSEE TO MAKE
10	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF O.R., BAIL OR PROBATION IN THE INTEREST OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC
11	PROTECTION
12	Penal Code section 23 specifically authorizes a state licensing agency to appear
13	and make recommendations in criminal proceedings, which may have the effect of precluding a
14	licensee from engaging in the activities regulated by the state licensing agency.
15	Penal Code section 23 specifically provides:
16	"In any criminal proceeding against a person
17	who has been issued a license to engage in a business or profession by a state agency pursuant to provisions
18	of the Business and Professions Code, the state agency which issued the license may voluntarily
19	appear to furnish pertinent information, make recommendations regarding specific conditions of
20	probation, or provide any other assistance necessary to promote the interests of justice and protect the
21	interests of the public, or may be ordered by the court to do so, if the crime charged is substantially related
22	to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a licensee."
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24	Penal Code section 23 is a liberally designed statute adopted by the Legislature to
25	allow state licensing agencies to join with local law enforcement agencies in criminal
26	proceedings for prompt public protection by seeking restrictions of the license pending final
27	resolution of the criminal or administrative proceedings.

Penal Code section 23 recognizes that state licensing agencies, such as the Board,

have a compelling interest in cases arising out of crimes committed by individual licensees. It further recognizes that these agencies have a special expertise in the professions they regulate, and they are in a unique position to assist the Court in upholding its responsibility to protect the public.

In a recent recognition of a board's ability to request a court to impose restrictions on a defendant's license, *Gray v. Superior Court* (2005) 125 Cal. App. 4th 629, the Court of Appeal stressed the need for the restrictions to be reasonable and comport with due process.

The Board's capacity to protect the public is wholly dependant on its ability to conduct inspections of individuals and establishments engaging in licensed activity. Defendant's outrageous conduct precludes the Board from ensuring that she is in compliance with the relevant rules and regulations. Accordingly, the unrestricted practice as a registered nurse by Defendant poses an imminent danger to the public's health and safety. An order suspending Defendant from the practice as a registered nurse is necessary to protect the public interest.

Typically, a state agency disciplinary action through the administrative hearing process may take months or even years to resolve. Several months may be spent investigating, pleading, calendaring, hearing, and reviewing the administrative adjudication. The additional time it takes to resolve such action by the Board exposes the public to continued harm by the licensee. Such threat of continued harm to the public can be avoided by imposing the requested conditions, as a condition of bail, or O.R., that Defendant be prohibited from practicing as a registered nurse pending disciplinary proceedings to be initiated by the Board. Given the foregoing allegations that Defendant diverted controlled substances for her own use, it is crucial that Defendant be precluded from practicing as a registered nurse pending anticipated administrative action.

This Court should prohibit Defendant from practicing as a registered nurse until the effective date of any disciplinary action the Board takes against Defendant based on the misconduct alleged in the misdemeanor complaint.

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THE COURT HAS AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE ENTER AN ORDER PROHIBITING DEFENDANT FROM ENGAGING IN ANY VOCATIONAL OR PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATION

The court in a criminal proceeding has broad discretion to issue an order prohibiting a person from engaging in any activity or requiring a person to submit to certain activity. (In re York (1995) 9 Cal. 4th 1133, 1141-1145; questioned on another ground in United States v. Scott (2006) 450 F.3d 863, 865, fn. 1.) In York, the California Supreme Court concluded that a court "has the authority, in granting OR release, to require a defendant to promise to comply with all 'reasonable conditions'-- and not simply with those intended to assure the defendant's appearance at future court proceedings. . . ." (Italics in original.) The conditions need not be related to ensuring an accused's future appearance in court; conditions are reasonable as long as they "clearly relate to the prevention and detection of further crime and thus to the safety of the public." (Id. at p. 1145.)

Moreover, it is a well-established principle that a court in a criminal proceeding has the discretion to prohibit a person from engaging in an occupation or profession, if such preclusion relates to the crime for which the defendant was charged or convicted. (*People v. Frank* (1949) 94 Cal. App. 2d 740, 741-742 [probation condition that defendant, a licensed pediatrician, not practice medicine during an entire five-year probation period held valid where defendant charged and found guilty of committing a lewd and lascivious act upon a 10-year-old girl while treating her as a patient]; see also *People v. Keefer* (1973) 35 Cal. App.3d 156, 168-169 [upholding probation condition that defendant not engage in the furnace or heating business during probation period where crimes committed in course of business].)

Similarly, Penal Code section 1275, amended in 1987, governing the setting of bail, not only requires the court to "take into consideration the protection of the public," but specifically states, "public safety shall be the primary consideration." (Italics added.)

THE BOARD'S REQUEST FOR A PRETRIAL PROHIBITION OF A LICENSEE'S PRACTICE PENDING CRIMINAL OR ANTICIPATED ADMINISTRATIVE DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS IS CONSISTENT WITH THE BOARD'S PUBLIC PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITIES

Prohibiting the practice as a registered nurse pending resolution of criminal proceedings or anticipated disciplinary proceedings against the Board's licensees is consistent with the Board's public protection responsibilities. (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 2708.1; see also Excelsior College v. Board of Registered Nursing (2006) 136 Cal.App.4th 1218, 1225.) In fact, the Legislature has clearly expressed its intent that "[p]rotection of the public shall be the highest priority for the Board of Registered Nursing in exercising its licensing, regulatory and disciplinary functions." (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 2708.1) The Board's Disciplinary Guidelines generally provide that the minimum discipline for violation of Business and Professions Code section 2762, subdivision (a) (illegally obtaining controlled substances) is revocation. ⁵¹ Similarly, the Board's Disciplinary Guidelines generally provide that the minimum discipline for violation of Business and Professions Code section 2762, subdivision (b) (use of controlled substances) is also revocation. (Exh. "F.")

Unless restricted, Defendant's license entitles her to practice as a registered nurse without regard to the Board's rules and regulations intended to protect the public health and safety. Given Defendant's failure to successfully complete the Board's drug diversion program partly because Defendant had a recent substance abuse relapse and partly because she did not comply with the program's requirement to undergo inpatient treatment, it is especially important for the court to exercise its authority under Penal Code section 23 to protect the public's interests in ordering that Defendant be prohibited from practicing registered nursing, an occupation that by its nature gives Defendant access to controlled substances. The public protection purposes of Penal Code section 23, authorizing a state licensing agency to appear in a criminal proceeding of one of its licensees, warrants the Board's request to formally appear and advise the Court to

^{5.} See excerpts from the Board's Recommended Guidelines for Disciplinary Orders and Conditions of Probations (referred to as Disciplinary Guidelines), attached herein as Exhibit "F."

make certain orders pertaining to the defendant's licensed activity. The criminal court has broad discretion to impose reasonable restrictions of probation or bail as set forth below.

The Board serves the public by protecting the health and safety of Californians by advocating a high quality of professionalism, integrity, and honesty on the part of Board licensees. The consuming public rightfully expects licensed registered nurses will abide by the Board's established rules and regulations to ensure their health, safety and welfare. In this case, Defendant has flaunted the Board's regulatory authority and has handcuffed the agency's ability to protect California consumers.

Although the Board has civil and administrative remedies it could seek to immediately enjoin or suspend Defendant from practicing as a registered nurse until the Board undertakes disciplinary action, such remedies are cumulative and not exclusive. (See, Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 125.5 [injunctive relief], 494 [interim suspension order].) Typically, a pretrial order prohibiting a licensed practice is preferred and more effective than civil or administrative interim remedies to prevent the licensee from continuing to violate the law pending final adjudication of any disciplinary action.

IV.

THE 'PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE' DOCTRINE APPLIES ONLY AT TRIAL AND MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED IN A PRETRIAL DETERMINATION OF O.R. CONDITIONS OR BAIL

"The presumption of innocence] has no application to a determination of the rights of a pretrial detainee during confinement before his trial has even begun." (In re York, supra, 9 Cal. 4th at p. 1148, quoting Bell v. Wolfish (1979) 441 U.S. 520, 533; italics added by York.) The Supreme Court in York noted that the rule mirrored well-established California law. (York, supra, 9 Cal. 4th at p. 1148, citing Ex parte Duncan (1879) 53 Cal. 410, 411 [no presumption of innocence attaches to a pretrial determination of the amount of bail to be set]). In making a bail determination, the court must assume that the defendant is guilty of the charges. (In re Horiuchi (1930) 105 Cal. App. 714, 715.)

Consequently, in determining whether this court should impose an interim ban on

practice as a registered nurse upon Defendant, it should not consider the presumption of 1 innocence applicable only at trial, but rather consider only the issue of whether such condition 2 relates to the prevention or deterrence of further unlawful activity, and thus, public health and 3 safety. (In re York, supra, 9 Cal. 4th at pp. 1145, 1147-1148.) 4 **BOARD RECOMMENDATION** 5 For the foregoing reasons and in the furtherance of public health and safety, Ruth 6 Ann Terry, M.P.H., R.N., Executive Officer of the Board of Registered Nursing, respectfully 7 requests that this court issue an immediate Order to prohibit Defendant Tawana La Tecia Delce 8 from engaging in the practice of registered nursing, either directly or indirectly, during the 9 pendency of these criminal proceedings or until the final disposition of anticipated administrative 10 action by the Board. 11 DATED: October 10 12 Respectfully submitted, 13 EDMUND G. BROWN JR, Attorney General 14 of the State of California 15 KAREN B. CHAPPELLE Supervising Deputy Attorney General 16 17 18 Deputy Attorney General 19 Attorneys for RUTH ANN TERRY, Executive Officer 20 California Board of Registered Nursing 21 22 23 60352004.wpd 24 DOJ Matter ID: LA2008601291 25 26 27